

THE RIO NEWS.



PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXIV.

RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 18TH, 1898.

NUMBER 42

WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO,
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

*Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
The Housen Line of Steamers*

Repairs to Ships and Machinery

Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and machinery

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, have depôts at St Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports—and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies,
The New Zealand Shipping Companies,
AC, &c.

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff Steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Conceição Island.

Tug Boats always ready for service.

Cargo Lighters.—ditto.

Ballast supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. Limited, London, Cardiff, St Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, S. Paulo, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and La Plata.

KING, FERREIRA & CO.
Successors to W. R. CASSELL & CO.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

11, Rua da Quitanda, SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business.—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

J. C. V. MENDES
CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC., ETC.
Provision Merchant.
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

1 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 1
LATE PALACE SQUARE
RIO DE JANEIRO

RELOJOARIA DA BOLSA.

IMPORTERS OF

Registering Clocks for watchmen,
Clocks for steam engines,
Clocks for travellers,
Wall Clocks and Regulators
Clocks for towers and public edifices,
Watches of gold, silver and nickel, for ladies and gentlemen.
Alarm Clocks.

English, French and German spoken.

Repairs made on all descriptions of clocks and watches.

F. KRUSSMAN & Co.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 32

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QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

119 Rua da Quitanda

Caixa no Correio 16

COMMISSION MERCHANTS & IMPORTERS

Receive orders for all descriptions of Merchandise from Europe and the United States of America.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR:

BROOKS LOCOMOTIVES,

BRIDGE WORK OF THE UNION BRIDGE CO.,

and all Railway supplies, both European and American.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Established, 1831.

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil: *Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.*

No. 58, RUA PRIMEIRO DE MARÇO, Rio de Janeiro.

THE ALLISON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Philadelphia, Penn.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Freight Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

A COMPANHIA DE FIAÇÃO E TECIDOS SÃO FELIX,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

Sole Agents:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Rua 1ª de Março.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

JOHN L. BISSET

123, Rua da Quitanda,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importer,

and General Commission Merchant.

Receives Consignments

P. O. Box No 68.

THE HARLAN AND HOLLINGSWORTH COMPANY,

Wilmington, Del.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co., Ltd.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 2000 locomotives and over 500,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.

The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. are prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.

For further information apply to their

Sole representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co., Ltd.

58, Primeiro de Março,

Rio de Janeiro.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company,
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Business Established 1795.

Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1849.

Reorganized 1879.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DEBITS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, &c., in the best and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WAS SPECIAL SUPERVISOR OF THE FIRST ENTERTAINING,
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

MAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

New Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Porto, Duoro and Lisbon wines of the best make; in bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BRANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines

G. PELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines

E. Remy MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagnes

Cognacs and liquors of the best brands.

Rua da Apanhega, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN CONTRACTS CORPORATION LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—8 Great Winchester St., London.

AGENCY IN RIO DE JANEIRO

49, RUA DO HOSPICIO, 1st floor.

Telegraphic Address:—Brazilian—Rio.

Executes contracts and furnishes material for railways, water and gas works, edifies and all other works, sells and imports machinery and tools for agriculture or any other branch of industry, imports merchandise of any and every description, constructs ships, launches, boats, barges, etc., etc., and exports and imports domestic produce on consignment.

All communications should be addressed to

The Brazilian Contracts Corporation, Ltd.

CARLOS F. HARGREAVES,

Resident Director.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Representatives of

GORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.

of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depôts in all the principal ports of the world. A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam Coal always in stock.

Pr mpt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

Engineering Works.

Repairs to Ships, Launches, Machinery, Engines, etc., effected with the utmost possible dispatch.

OFFICES:

Edifício da Bolsa, Salas 26 and 27

Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P. O. Box 774

Insurance.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,657 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an insurance policy for the Atchafon Topoka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$7,250,150.00 (£5,550,861), having received the respective premium amounting to \$109,000.00 £35,250.

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £500,000 ..

Agent in Rio de Janeiro:

G. C. Anderson.

2, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds £8,250,000

Insures against the risks of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua do Carmo.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital (fully subscribed) £1,127,500
Reserve fund £75,355

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 59, Rua do Marquês.

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,238,751 ..

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

7, Rua do Marquês—2nd floor.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle & Co.

No. 58, Rua do Marquês.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1897 £1,058,512
Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt & Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

QUAKER OATS

FOR BREAKFAST PORRIDGE.

The pure Quaker rolled white oats are recommended to all who desire a

HEALTHFUL AND ECONOMICAL DIET

unparalleled by any cereal food offered to the public.

Sold in Two pound packages.

VICTORIA STORE

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 a 48

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. (domestic); 6 a.m. and 8 a.m. (international). Change of cars both ways at Santos.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzine, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbopora, Onro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. Connections with all railways along the main line (Luzna) to Cruzine of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.—the first running through to Barbopora, and the second to Juiz de Fora.

Belo Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p.m. and 11:21 a.m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis:

Trains leave the Petropolis line at 7 a.m. (Santos) and 7:30 a.m. (Rio de Janeiro) and 1:30 p.m. (Santos) and 2:30 p.m. (Rio de Janeiro). By all Petropolis, Santos and holidays excepted. By all suburban trains at 3:30 a.m. for Santos. For Santos, leave Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m. For Santos, leave Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m. For Santos, leave Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m.

Returning from Petropolis, the all train route train leave at 6:20 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. daily. Santos and holidays, included, for 8. Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare one re). The train leaves Santos at 7:20 a.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p.m. for Santos and Santos for Petropolis. An additional train leaves Santos for Petropolis at 6 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo:

Trains leave the Praça das Marilhas at 5:30 a.m. daily and at 7:30 a.m. on Saturdays, in connection with the Leopoldina Railway at Santos. Return train leaves Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m. On Saturdays and holidays, the train leaves Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m.

On Saturdays, the train leaves Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m.

Returning from Nova Friburgo, the train leaves Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave at 1. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5:30 p.m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 and 4:30 p.m. On Saturdays and holidays, the train leaves Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m.

On Saturdays, the train leaves Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m.

Returning from Corcovado, the train leaves Santos at 1:40 a.m. and 1:50 a.m.

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SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Remedy of Nettle and Amara against the distressing seasickness and all the other miseries and vomitings of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results given by this new and wonderful remedy for all the seasickness in this life, that no traveller, aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without procuring himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 14th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My wife and I, to whom I recommended the Nettle and Amara, informed me that she was afflicted with seasickness, and that she was cured by the use of the Nettle and Amara."

On the 15th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Bruni Pinto writes us as follows of the application and observations he had made on board the steamship "Ubatuba": "I was on sea sickness treatment with the Nettle and Amara, and in 27 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. Cases of sea sickness are not treated with the same remedy. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of a French Senator, A. attacked with exceedingly violent sea sickness; the case of Sr. R. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. E. B. who was first class passenger from Santos to Pernambuco, suffering from extraordinary cold and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five, the effect obtained was complete and permanent."

In view of these results, we have still no other proof of the fact that for seasickness and other ailments the preparations of Nettle and Amara can be easily employed with success.

On the 13th October, 1898, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps Dr. Henrique Magalhães wrote us as follows: "I certify that when on board the ship 'Ubatuba' I used the Nettle and Amara against seasickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true and correct."

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1898.—Dr. Henrique Magalhães.

On the 13th August, 1898, Sr. Lacerda wrote us as follows: "I have pleasure in testifying to the merit of the Nettle and Amara for seasickness, and I would like to see it in a voyage and found it most efficacious."

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Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA.

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 NEW YORK

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schröder & Co., J. H. Schröder & Co.,
 nachf.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co.,

GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,
 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-
 burg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Cruza 705.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cruza 720.) (Cruza 185.)

Draws on:

Germany.... Direction der Disconto
 Gesellschaft, Berlin
 Norddeutsche Bank in
 Hamburg, Hamburg
 M. A. von Kolbisch
 Sohn, Frankfurt a M.

and corres-
 pondents

England.... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
 Manchester and Liverpool
 District Banking Company Limited,
 London
 Union Bank of London, Limited,
 London
 Wm. Braithwaite & Sons & Co., London.

France.... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
 Heine & Co., Paris
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de
 Paris, Paris
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris
 De Neuville & Co., Paris.

Portugal.... Banco Lisboa e Agres and corres-
 pondents.
 and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-
 ing business.

Peteren Theil,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
 Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banco de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.
 Also on:
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A. MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Ident paid up..... " 500,000
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1.º de Março

Branches at

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO,
 BURNOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Ruedt & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
 transacts every description of Banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million France).

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
 ris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
 veloppement du Commerce et de
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Meret & Co., Paris.

Union Bank of London, Limited
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited
 Paris & Bank, Limited
 Lazard Frères & Co.
 Henry Schröder & Co.
 Kleinwort & Sons & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and bran-
 ches.
 Schröder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg
 Conrad Hirsch Donner, Hamburg
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg
 L. Heitrens & Sohn, Hamburg
 Correspondents in all chief cities.

J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.
 and their correspondents
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milan, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest for a certain time, executes orders for
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares etc. and trans-
 acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly,
 Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
 beneficial in all affections of the stomach
 and intestines, are obtainable in all places
 where a post-office exists; the manufac-
 turer will forward by registered mail and
 to any given address, if accompanied by
 money: 1 box for 25,000, 1/2 dozen boxes for
 125,000 and One dozen boxes for 200,000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
 RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
 Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19,537,044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 30th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
 Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Deodoro,
 Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons
 London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
 Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

PARIS.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current:

Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of
 stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
 description of banking business.

THE CITY OF SANTOS.

ITS LARGE GROWTH AND IMPORTANT
 IMPROVEMENTS DURING THE LAST
 FEW YEARS.

The city of Santos, though boasting
 of only a small population of 45,000 in-
 habitants, is, perhaps, the second most
 important commercial emporium of the
 Brazilian Union. The export and im-
 port duties collected by its custom-
 house, together with those resulting
 from its local commerce and its very
 important daily transactions, contribute
 about eighty thousand contos of reis
 (80,000,000\$000) annually to the federal
 and state revenues, or, say, one-fifth
 the total income of the Union.

As a commercial port it ranks the
 best in Brazil in regard to its technical
 conditions, affording, as it does, easy
 access at all times to the largest trans-
 atlantic steamers, which load and dis-
 charge their cargoes close alongside the
 quay, where they have at their disposal
 all the latest improvements and conven-
 iences in the shape of large hydraulic
 and steam cranes, large and numerous
 bonded warehouses alongside of which
 runs a three-track line of broad gauge
 railway in direct communication with
 the interior of the country. Further-
 more, it is the only port in the state of
 São Paulo (the most important of the
 Union) admitting the entry of sea going
 vessels, and it not only serves the com-
 merce of the whole of that state, but
 also that of southern Minas and Goyaz.

Considering that Santos has, for many
 years, held the position of one of the
 foremost ports in Brazil, it has been a
 matter of conjecture to everyone why it
 has remained at a standstill for so many
 decades in regard to public works.
 Fortunately for the city, as well as for
 the three states named above, things
 have undergone quite a change for the
 better since 1887, when the Companhia
 Docas de Santos first started their most
 important works now in progress, of
 which about one-half is already finish-
 ed, and which, when completed, at a
 cost of over eighty thousand contos of
 reis (80,000,000\$000) will have caused a
 real metamorphosis in the appearance
 and commercial standing of the city.
 It must be added that, during the last
 few years, the sanitary condition of
 Santos has been bettered enormously,
 thanks to the improvements caused by
 the portion of these works already com-
 pleted.

One of the great drawbacks to the
 more rapid growth of the city had been,
 for a long time, the existing very defi-
 cient waterworks, the very bad condition
 of which was the result of the almost
 absolute indifference, in regard to public
 works, shown by succeeding govern-
 ments in past years. Fortunately, a
 new contract was made in May of last

year with the City of Santos Improve-
 ments Co. for the extension of, and
 great improvements in, the former
 waterworks of the city.

The new works are now in a far
 advanced state and, when they are
 completed, which will be in less than
 two years, they will provide the city
 with the best water supply in Brazil.

In the following month of August a
 contract was made between the munici-
 pality and the civil engineers Antonio
 Melchert and Saturnino da Veiga for
 the complete work of constructing two
 avenues of 22 and 30 metres in width
 respectively and with a total length of
 7 kilometres, on the sites of two old,
 narrow and badly built roads which
 form the main outlets for traffic from
 the city to the outlying districts.

These roads, forming, as they do, the
 only means of communication between
 the city, the principal suburbs and all
 the ocean beaches, which are the sites
 preferred for residential purposes, have,
 in consequence of their very defective
 condition, proved a great obstacle to
 the development of the districts served
 by them. It has been owing to this
 want of means of easy communication
 that many of the wealthier and better
 classes have sought residential accom-
 modation outside the district of Santos,
 whereas, with the construction of the
 new avenues, and only thus, they will
 be able to enjoy the climatic advantages
 of the suburbs by any means of loco-
 motion they may prefer to adopt, besides
 the only one hitherto existing—a tram-
 way subject to constant interruptions on
 account of the faulty road-bed.

Notwithstanding the immense disad-
 vantages of the present roads there
 already exist many first-rate residential
 properties in the zone served by them
 which is 250%, larger than the re-
 maining inhabited districts of the city
 and, since the work of constructing the
 new avenues was commenced, sales of
 lands in this zone have been frequent
 and some new residences are already to
 be seen in course of erection. The
 construction of the two avenues, which
 will be concluded in less than two years
 from now, was contracted for the sum
 of nearly two thousand contos of reis
 (2,000,000\$000), payable in municipal
 bonds, and is comprised mainly of the
 following works: drainage; filling in
 with earth, to be rolled to the proper
 level and slope with heavy rollers;
 forming side walks 3 metres wide on
 both sides of the whole extension of the
 roadways, supplying them with granite
 kerbs and gutters one metre wide pro-
 vided with the necessary snmpts for
 carrying off the surface water; and, final-
 ly, macadamizing the roadways to a
 depth of at least ten inches in two
 separate layers, all the macadam being
 prepared by powerful steam stone-
 breakers.

In the present year the same engi-
 neers, Melchert & Veiga, have made a
 contract with the municipality for the
 construction of a large market place,
 which, when completed, will be one of
 the largest and handsomest buildings in
 the city.

It will contain 56 spacious business
 rooms and 28 large and independent
 stalls for vegetables and sundry mer-
 chandise. The building will be ready
 for use by December or January next
 and will be the first one built in the
 city expressly for a market-place, all
 the marketing having, up to the pre-
 sent, been effected in scattered, low and
 dirty sheds. The necessity of provid-
 ing good market accommodation in the
 city is so pressing that the municipality
 has already under consideration the
 building of another market place on a
 plot of land offered for that purpose by
 the Dock Co., and, considering the large
 number of well-to-do inhabitants and
 the great commercial movement in the
 city, it is apparent that even this second
 market would not be superfluous. The
 city of São Paulo has five markets, two
 of them very large ones, and yet the
 demand for stalls in them is so great
 that premiums of several contos of reis
 have been paid to induce the occupants
 to vacate them.

Another important and much-needed addition to the resources of Santos has been made with the inauguration, a few days ago, of a first-class hotel of vast proportions and beautiful design, such as São Paulo does not possess a superior and even Rio can only boast of one or two better. Erected on one of the finest bathing beaches of the city it will shortly become the mutual residence of hundreds of people from all parts of the state, who seek Santos during the winter as a refuge from the cold weather of São Paulo, and all the year round for bathing purposes.

To become one of the «centering places» of Santos it only awaits the completion of one of the two avenues previously referred to, on which it depends for easy communication with the city and the railway.

This new hotel, together with the already famous and well-patronised establishment of Gnanjô on the island of Santo Amaro (within 40 minutes of the city) which, founded in 1893, has recently been re-built on a greatly improved and extended scale, forming with its numerous dependencies, almost a small town, has furnished Santos with all the facilities and accommodation required as a first-rate sea-side resort.

Having thus given an idea of the improvements and progress of the city of Santos we next propose to treat of its municipal affairs and finances.

When in 1889 the federal republic displaced the monarchy in Brazil every effort was made by the new government to enact laws which would give to the states and municipal districts full powers of perfect autonomy in the administration of their affairs. The natural consequence of this was that most of the municipalities, unprepared for such a concession, did not, and could not, fully comprehend the responsibilities of their new position. Even this, much can be said in favor of the Santos municipality as an exception to the general rule, as can be judged by a perusal of the reports and other documents giving an account of its administration during the last few years.

The annex No. 9 of the report for last year is very instructive on this point, as will be seen by the following table:

Year	Estimated Revenue	Actual Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
1888	322,600	361,260	35,090	326,170	
1889	457,300	510,885	200,960	309,925	42,438
1890	575,200	611,268	294,378	316,890	
1891	1,192,500	1,095,500	1,025,475	70,025	
1892	1,127,500	1,058,000	1,075,200	-17,200	
1893	1,856,200	1,841,619	1,835,985	5,634	
1894	1,856,200	1,841,619	1,922,200	-80,581	
1895	1,856,200	1,841,619	2,017,990	-176,371	

From the above table the following conclusions can be drawn:

1st. That in every year, with the exception of 1890, the actual income has been larger than the estimated one.

2nd. That, beginning with 1891, there has every year been a surplus of income over expenditure.

3rd. That, during the decade of 1888 to 1898 the income has increased 6.32 times, or, on an average, about 63% every year over the preceding one.

By an examination of the condensed budget we see that only useful and necessary items of expenditures are contained in it and, also, that while the municipality of São Paulo spends more than 21% of its total revenue in paying the salaries of its employees, and that of Rio more than 32% for the same purpose, that of Santos used only 16% of its revenue for this service in 1896, and in 1897 this was still further reduced to 9%.

In the year 1888 the municipality raised a gold loan of £100,000 with the firm of J. Henry Schroeder & Co., of London, through the agency of Holworthy, Mills & Co., at 6 1/2% yearly interest and redeemable within the term of 30 years. The proceeds of this loan were received in Brazil with the exchange rate at about 27 d. and, at first, only required a yearly expenditure of fifty-five contos of reis to pay the interest and amortisation. The exchange rate having fallen gradually but steadily since 1890 this expenditure has proportionally increased until, from the 55 contos paid in 1888 it rose to 218 contos in 1897, all the payments having been duly made with the greatest punctuality, which, however, does not signify any sacrifice, as the revenue also rose gradually, so that in 1897 it showed an increase of 1,716 contos over that of 1888. This punctuality, coupled with the honest and intelligent administration of the affairs of the municipality, has gained for the council such a good reputation for integrity and reliability that the firm which negotiated the former loan has offered to raise a new one for a still larger amount and on more favorable terms. Furthermore, to show the confidence enjoyed by the municipality in the London market, we may state that while Brazilian government and other bonds are quoted on it much below their nominal value, the Santos municipal loan stands at a few points above par. It is not however in the London market alone that such confidence exists; in Santos also the credit of the municipality is so well established that it has received offers from one of the Banks and from more than one important financial house to raise the necessary funds for the municipality to execute the complete sanitary works of the city in accordance with the plans of the great American engineer Professor Puertes. Had these offers been accepted the works would now be in a far advanced stage, but as it is, the municipality is prudently waiting for the state government to fulfil its promise to execute them.

Besides the gold loan already mentioned the only other loan contracted by the municipality was a small local one of 200 contos (reduced last year to 150 contos) and provision for the entire extinction of this is made in the budget for the current year.

With reference to the exceptional position of Santos as regards its local resources and wealth, per head of population, we would state that, although the scale of its municipal taxes is little higher than in Rio de Janeiro (capital of the Union) and than in S. Paulo (capital of the most important state), still its income, in proportion to its population, is almost three times as great as that of either of those two cities, as can be seen from their respective populations, given below:

	Population	Revenue
Santos	40 to 45 thousands	2,018 contos
S. Paulo	210	3,500
Rio de Janeiro	200	34,500

In concluding this short and incomplete description of the municipal affairs and of some of the most important works of improvement in progress in the city of Santos since 1888, we may confidently hope that, if it progress in the future at the same rate as it has in the past decade, we shall see it within a few years more occupying the position of one of the best and most important cities of Brazil,—a position to which its extensive commerce and natural advantages give it a legitimate right.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

No. 110, RUA DA PASSAGEM, Botafogo,

RIO DE JANEIRO

Situated in one of the healthiest and most attractive localities of this city, at a considerable elevation above the sea, and well within its own grounds.

The grounds are tastefully laid out with walks and shrubbery, making it a most desirable place for convalescence.

The Hospital is provided with an

Isolated Fever Ward,

entirely separated from the main building. Patients seeking treatment for other diseases can therefore be received at any time, without being associated in any way with fever cases.

The Hospital is specially recommended for surgical cases, because of its coolness and cleanliness, and especially because of its staff of trained nurses. Great success has thus far attended every operation in this Hospital.

The Hospital was built and is supported by subscription, but is open to non-subscribing patients of all nationalities. The terms for non-subscribers are:

General ward.... 15\$0000 a day

Private room.... 20\$0000

which includes medical and nurse's attendance, food and ordinary medicines.

Surgical operations, special remedies, wines, and outside medical attendance extra.

Success supplied for out-patient cases during the cool season.

Patients are admitted at any time but should be provided with an "order for admission" signed by some subscriber.

For further information apply to the Physician in charge, Dr. Ruy de Azevedo, No. 72, Rua do Marquês, or to the Secretary, No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

CRASHLEY & CO.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 67
RIO DE JANEIRO.

beg to inform their customers that they have in stock a fresh consignment of their well-known marks of Claret «Chateau d'Arques» and «Montfermeil» in barrels ready for bottling.

CAUTION

Guard your health by using disinfectants in the house.

Jeye's Disinfectants are
the best.

FLUIDS AND POWDER

For sale at

23, RUA DA CANDELARIA

NATIONAL FURNITURE

for drawing-rooms, sleeping-rooms, dining-rooms, cabinets, offices, and every description of ornamental furniture of the best workmanship. CARPETS, curtains, hangings, rugs, oilcloths, mats, and ornamental objects for the drawing-room. The only house of its class comprising everything necessary for the furnishing of a house. ASSORTMENT AND PRICES beyond competition. A visit should be made to the house.

DOUX & FERREIRA,

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WANTED:

Party to represent us here for the sale of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines, Palm Trees, etc. Stock is sold by personally interviewing customers and securing orders for shipment. Correspondence with us must be in English. Liberal pay. A great opportunity.

G. A. COSTICH & Co.
Rochester, New York
United States of America

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6-horse power both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

Agents required by large English manufacturers of Waterproof Clothing for Rio de Janeiro. An excellent opening for a gentleman living continuously with the ladies and gentlemen's mantle and clothing trade. Apply by letter giving full particulars and references to H. K. V. & Co., of Mr. P. A. J. de, 11 Clements Lane, London, E. C., England.

TO LET.

In the Rua Senador Vergueiro (S. in an English family, 4 rooms in one floor, with board. Apply Crashley & Co., Rua do Ouvidor, 67.

ROOMS TO LET.

Two or three good rooms in S. Domingos convenient for sea bathing (Rua Vinham benefit. Apply to M. P. B., Rio de Janeiro office.

Hotels.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Selvestre (tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town)

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIVVA SUZANA MENTGES.

Motel dos Estrangeiros

PRACA FERREIRA VIANNA

(Cafetaria)

Telephone No. 5,008

This hotel which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the pleasant beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden, has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and rain baths, disinfectants in the water, coolers, drinking water filtered by the Potin system, good table service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table service for banquets.

The restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished, the dining-room has also been repainted, and the expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this hotel with a first class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the hotel and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has respected that hotel at No. 120, Rua do Riachuelo, is a large and most attractive edifice required for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with transit for all central points of the city, passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well appointed bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience, nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandah overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 108,

Telephone 5015

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tramway (line from the town leaving the Largo de Curicica) close to the door of this hotel and Silvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature heating and refrigerating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERNANDO MENTGES,

ASSEMBLEIA 52,

Telephonos e r

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FERREIRA ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTA

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management, shower and swimming bath, good attendants and cooking, wines of the best quality, prices moderate.

IF YOU DO NOT KNOW SPECIAL TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

full particulars will be sent to you on application.

Their chief claim to universal adoption in hot countries is their successful resistance of heat and moisture.

QUALITY is made first consideration, and tyres carrying on outer cover and inner tube trademark can be relied upon to give the most satisfactory results, and to provide both ladies and gentlemen cycling in tropical regions with comfortable, safe, speedy and economical wheeling.

Dunlop Tropical Tyres alone have solved the problem of giving perfect cycling under the above conditions.

Correspondence Invited

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee report and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, OCTOBER 18th, 1898.

BEFORE deciding that a percentage of customs receipts shall be payable in gold, congress should think well of the difficulties which will be raised. An extra number of employés will be required in the custom-house, greater delays in dispatching merchandise will follow, and the tariff will be greatly increased. These are obstacles to trade, and will tend to restrict importation, whereas the best interests of the treasury demand that importation shall be increased. In our opinion it would be better to defer action until another year and appoint a commission to draw up a new tariff based wholly on gold values. The whole revenue from imports can then be collected in gold, without unnecessary complications and without increasing the taxes. We are not opposed to the collection of duties in gold, but at the same time we consider that it would be a serious mistake to collect them on currency values and rates.

In any scheme for a new system of government for this city, three purposes should always be borne in mind:—economy, simplicity and efficiency. Whether the municipality shall be administered by the federal government, or by an elective council, these desiderata should never be forgotten. Light taxation will insure more comfort and greater content among the masses, and the other two will not only contribute toward this economy, but will insure good government. In our opinion the political element should be eliminated from municipal administration. In the United States, it has been the source of incalculable evil, for it has imposed foreign burdens on the municipal taxpayer by making city elections contribute to the schemes of national political parties, and it has led both to corrupt practices and to extravagance. For all practical purposes a city should be governed on business lines only, and its employes should be governed by exactly the same rules that would be applied in a large business establishment. Water, gas, drainage, police, docks, street-cleaning, paving, and all such matters have nothing whatever to do with politics. The tax-payers want their work done well, and they want to pay no more than a fair price for it. They want their occupations, property and lives protected, and they wish to have full liberty in the management of their private affairs. The municipal government can guarantee all these without an elaborate political organization and an army of employés.

THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

About ten years ago the editor of this paper initiated a propaganda in favor of founding an English hospital in this city. During a residence of many years he had seen the great necessity for such an institution, and he believed our English-speaking colonies to be strong and rich enough to maintain it. Like many others he had been brought into contact

with experiences which had made his heart ache and he felt it a sacred duty to find some better means of treating victims of yellow fever than were offered by the public hospitals or by the private nursing of unskilful hands. For something like two years he talked and wrote on the subject, and then he took a subscription paper and went about among his friends. As our readers will know, he obtained nearly the whole amount subscribed for the foundation of the hospital, and then, as they likewise know, he continued to give liberally of his own time, not only in the organization of the hospital, but for its subsequent management. For something like four years he gave fully one day a week to hospital work.

In view of all this, who will say that the editor of this paper is actuated by hostile or improper motives when he ventures to criticize what he may consider an error in management? And does anyone honestly believe that he would wilfully injure an institution in which he has taken so warm and personal an interest? The answer, it seems to us, is easily found, and it will be that *The Rio News* has a perfect right to criticize the management of the Strangers' Hospital as a public institution, and that it is entitled to a fair and unprejudiced hearing.

Let us now briefly state the case. Although the hospital has been fortunate in securing the services of a great many capable and efficient nurses, it has suffered much from their discords among themselves. These discords have existed from the very beginning. Since its opening in 1893 it has had three matrons and 18 nurses, not counting the four just arrived. Of these but two nurses have ever completed their contracts. Two and a half years ago the whole staff resigned, and now its successor has gone the same way. In the first case the resignations were due to the dismissal of a nurse without a hearing; in the last, they have been caused by difficulties with the matron and a refusal of the directors to consider their complaints. The results of these difficulties are not only a very considerable addition to the expenses of the hospital—*for it costs thirty odd pounds sterling for every nurse brought out from England*—but it serves to cast discredit upon a deserving institution. This in itself is a just cause for complaint, for we have expended too much money upon the hospital to have its usefulness hampered and its existence jeopardised by such difficulties.

Treated as a matter of expense, we have the following results. Of 3 matrons and 18 nurses engaged during these six years, one matron and two nurses were engaged here, two nurses were brought up from the River Plate, and 2 matrons and 14 nurses were brought out from England, the latter at an expense, say, of £32 each. The total expense has therefore been £464 in travelling expenses and outfits. This shows that the Hospital has engaged an average of three nurses a year at a expense of about £77, or say, 2,300\$. Considering that the institution is supported by voluntary subscriptions, and also that these subscriptions added to the earnings have been insufficient to meet its requirements, thus necessitating occasional appeals to the public for further donations, it is certainly undesirable to continue a situation which involves such frequent changes of staff at so great an expense.

The immediate causes for complaint, however, cover matters of much more serious importance than that of expenses and personal discussions. It is not only urged that the matron has treated her nurses with little consideration for their feelings, but she is accused of culpable negligence in matters of disinfection and of refusing to obey the doctor's instructions in regard to the treatment of patients. Complaints have been made on both these points, but the directors refused to investigate them.

Were the controversy one of "petty personalities," as one of the directors terms it, we should have taken no notice

of it. But it is far more serious than this, and we must be permitted to express our surprise that any man could take so narrow a view of it. The difficulty involves two highly important questions: (1) the administration of a public institution maintained by public subscriptions and donations; and (2) the adequate protection of human life.

The first needs but a word. The administration of the hospital is a public trust, and no one has a right to impose upon it a policy prejudicial to general interests. Every contributor is entitled to know just how the trust is being applied, and it is far from being a personal matter when he either asks for information or expresses dissent with the policy pursued.

The second question, however, is the one which appeals more directly to public sentiment, for it not only involves the adequate protection of life, but also the reputation and success of the Hospital itself. If the place is to bear the reputation of endless discussion, followed every year or two by the resignation of the whole nursing staff, if the matron is to exercise the right to use her own discretion in fulfilling the physician's orders, in furnishing rooms and in disinfecting bedding and clothing, and if complaints are to continue regarding the food supplied to nurses and patients, then the Hospital can never become popular and successful. It was expected at the outset that an English hospital in this city, provided with carefully trained English nurses, would soon win a deserved popularity and secure a patronage sufficient to make it self-sustaining. And this expectation was well within the bounds of possibility. In São Paulo, with less money and fewer opportunities, a hospital founded with an English physician and nursing staff at its head, is already much better patronized and more successful than ours, while in Montevideo a much smaller English-speaking colony is able to maintain a hospital with an average daily attendance of about twenty. Here we are making no progress whatever; on the contrary, we seem to be losing ground.

Now, why is it? Every subscriber not only has a right to ask, but it is his duty to ask. We have known of patients refusing to go there; we have known of their friends refusing to let them go; we have known of admittance being denied to them. And this with a hospital almost empty, admirably situated, and provided with English nurses! Is it designed that we shall keep the place for a pleasure resort? Or shall we try to make it practically useful in the treatment of the sick?

The difficulty, in our opinion, rests very largely with the internal management of the hospital. Not every good nurse makes a good matron, and this is exactly the test which must be applied to the staff discussions at the Strangers' Hospital. Were we dealing with but one quarrel, or two, or three, we should hesitate to hold the matron responsible; but we are dealing with many, and it is improbable that the others are always in the wrong.

Add, now, to all this the extraordinary resolution of the directors not to investigate formal complaints, and we have a situation which can not endure. At home, no complaint is ever ignored. Life is at stake, and every precaution is taken to ensure order, efficiency and trustworthiness in the treatment of patients. No director would ever dream of denying to a nurse the right to complain, and were an accusation lodged against a matron such as those which have been handed in to the directors of the Strangers' Hospital, a thorough investigation would be ordered, without a moment's delay—*not by the directors, then by the courts.*

We do not know what course the subscribers will decide to follow at the annual meeting called for Friday next, but we do know that if no change is made in the matters to which we feel compelled to call attention, serious consequences will surely follow. It is not

a question of personalities, but of public interest in an institution which has cost us many sacrifices and to whose success every one of us is ready to contribute.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

OCT. 10.—*Senate.*—The army bill was voted in 3rd discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputies Bueno de Andrada and Serzedello contradicted the report that the government had been tampering with exchange. The bill reducing to 10 reis per kilo the duty on imported rice to be imported by Eduardo Correia and the bill of the supreme court were rejected. The bill on the railways to Bolivia, the bill on naturalization, the mining bill, the bill for paying arrears of salary to Prof. Auler, the bill for regulating the retirement of officers of the army and navy and several other bills were voted.

OCT. 11.—*Senate.*—Senator Leopoldo de Bulhões introduced a bill, signed by himself and others, on the water supply and sewerage service of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The agricultural labor contract bill was rejected by a vote of 24 to 21. The senate sustained the veto of the bill on court holidays. On motion of Senator Antonio Azevedo the discussion of the bill for regulating municipal law was postponed. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Barbosa Lima introduced a bill regulating the veto of municipal resolutions in the federal district and providing that municipal intendents in that district shall receive no pay for their services. The same deputy complained of the punishment of army officers who had addressed an open letter to Dr. João de Deus. The chamber voted the bill for the revision of the contract with the gas company and several special appropriations.

OCT. 13.—*Senate.*—The marine and war committee reported favorably on the bill for repealing the punitive clause of the amnesty law of Oct. 21, 1895. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Xavier da Silveira moved to appoint a joint committee of senators and deputies for reporting on the government of the federal district. Deputy Louvigio Filgueiras introduced a bill on *habeas corpus*.

OCT. 15.—*Chamber of Deputies.*—Among the bills voted by the chamber was that for appropriating the sum of \$80,000 for aiding the drought-stricken states of Piauí, Paraíba and Rio Grande do Norte. This bill passed in 3rd discussion. In a speech on the budget of the war department, Deputy Serzedello said that the budget committee had been surprised to learn that the reorganization of military instruction had increased, instead of diminishing, expenditure.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A letter to the *Debate* says that there is no serenity for life or property in the interior of the state of Paraíba.

—In São Paulo, Brizuela de Tatinhy having drawn the grand prize of 500,000 in a lottery, has given 170,000 to various charitable institutions.

—Bands of gypsies are said to have appeared in the neighborhood of Anápolis, São Paulo, and it is said that they sometimes amuse themselves by attacking travellers.

—Recent Bahia journals publish an account of disturbances caused by disorderly policemen who assaulted and wounded many persons, including a child of four years of age.

—A telegram from Minas says that at the trial of Flete there have been produced 21 documents showing that during his administration he made illegal use of money belonging to the state.

—During the year ending on 30th June last the state of Minas Gerais received 5,147 immigrants on account of contracts made, of which 300 were not within the conditions established and did not have their passages paid by the state.

—There was a regatta on the other side of the bay on Sunday last, which is described as a great success. Besides the regatta, the Graciosa Club chartered three ferry boats for the entertainment of its guests. The S. Domingos ferry station was closed during the festivities.

—Much sensation has been caused in Rio Grande do Sul by an article in which Gen. Carlos Telles exposes the abuses committed by the castillista government. Gen. Telles, who in obedience to the orders of Marshal Floriano Peixão assisted in holding Castilhos in office, is doubtless well acquainted with the crimes of the usurper and his partisans.

—A correspondent of *Minas Geraes* writing from the Bom Jesus plantation, Botelhos, state of Minas Geraes, calls attention to an epidemic which has been causing great havoc among the hogs in that state and a part of São Paulo during the past two or three years. He blames the government for taking no measures to study and combat such epidemics.

—The *Gazeta de Córdoba* says the border districts of the states of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes are infested with large bands of gypsies and horse-thieves, some of whom are well armed. At Miracema one of these bands had a fight with the police, one policeman and one horse-thief being killed and several wounded. It may be added that these bands are often composed of vagabonds and criminals, who wander about in gypsy fashion and are therefore described as gypsies.

—We regret to note the death in São Paulo on Sunday last of Dr. João Mendes d'Almeida, a prominent polemical writer and politician of the old school. He was a native of the state of Maranhão and a brother of the eminent geographer and statesman, the late Senator Candido Mendes d'Almeida.

—According to the *Fidalgos* of Manaus, Amazonas, the proofs against the deposed governor Rêgo Pires are crushing. The documents include his receipt for 10,000 telegrams showing illegal use of public funds, an order granting a subvention to *Le Brazil*, certain payments to Rocha dos Santos, &c. All of which may be quite true, but has Eduardo Ribeiro done better?

CRICKET IN SANTOS.

NIGGERS VS WHITES.

This match was played in Santos on 18th inst. and resulted in a win for the niggers by eight wickets.

The scores were as follows:

WHITES	
1st innings.	
J. A. Cross, b. Tross,	0
H. Barber, ct. and b. Keelman,	0
A. Richards, b. Tross,	5
C. L. Stuck, b. Keelman,	6
P. C. Lloyd, ct. Born, b. Tross,	0
R. Smith, ct. do b. Keelman,	1
E. Greene, b. Tross,	0
A. Dickson, ct. Keelman, b. Tross,	0
A. Tweelie, b. Keelman,	0
A. Watson, b. do,	0
A. Standen, ct. Keelman, b. Tross,	0
J. Edwards, b. Keelman,	6
M. Harding, not out,	1
E. Morgan, ct. Vieira, b. Tross,	1
Extras,	3
Total,	25
2nd innings.	
M. Harding, ct. Tross, b. Keelman,	1
J. A. Cross, b. Keelman,	4
C. L. Stuck, b. Burgess,	18
A. Richards, ct. Burgess, b. Tross,	1
H. Barber, ct. Vieira, b. Tross,	7
A. Dickson, run out,	0
E. Morgan, b. Tross,	0
J. Edwards, b. Burgess,	7
R. Smith, not out,	4
A. Tweelie, b. Burgess,	4
B. Standen,	0
A. Watson,	0
E. Greene, absent did not bat,	0
R. C. Lloyd,	0
Extras,	3
Total,	49
NIGGERS	
1st innings.	
F. H. Gepp, b. Barber,	1
A. Keelman, b. do,	2
A. M. Burgess, b. do,	17
H. Tross, b. do,	0
H. Wright, ct. Barber,	2
E. O. Broad, b. Richards,	0
H. Born, b. Barber,	0
C. G. Vieira, l. b. w. b. Richards,	0
H. Wucherer, not out,	4
A. Aguiar, ct. Richards, b. Barber,	0
M. Peterson, b. Barber,	0
Extras,	5
Total,	31
2nd innings.	
E. O. Broad, b. Tweelie,	2
A. M. Burgess, retired,	31
H. Tross, not out,	18
H. Wucherer, not out,	0
A. Keelman,	0
H. Wright,	0
H. Born,	0
C. G. Vieira, did not bat,	0
A. Aguiar,	0
M. Peterson,	0
F. H. Gepp,	0
Extras,	1
Total,	54

SANTOS NOTES

Mr. H. K. Heyland, formerly manager in Santos of the City of Santos Improvements Co. and now on the board of directors in London, is at present in Santos. He is looking over the new works now being carried out by the above Co. for the increased supply of water to the city.

The Grand Hotel Internacional on the beach at José Medina was officially opened on the 2nd inst. A large dinner and dance took place. Very many visitors from São Paulo were present. The hotel is being fairly well patronized.

The Commercial Association of Santos has decided to make the much needed improvements to their building. The contract has been given to the Messrs. Krug of São Paulo, price Rs. 25,000, and work has already begun. The building is to be returned throughout and proper w.c.s. and lavatories erected.

A record business for Santos has been done in exchange during the last two weeks. But the position of the market is still, and if a slump comes Santos will not feel it very much. Exporters and speculators have been realising their profits every day.

It was current here a few days ago that the São Paulo government had arranged a loan from a German firm (Theo. Wille & Co.), which accounted for the very heavy drawings on London of said firm during last week.

Frank Brown's circus opened here on 12th inst.

The people who ought to know say that the present Santos coffee crop will not exceed five millions of bags, and a falling off in receipts is anticipated for second half of present month.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The municipal council is again discussing a resolution for the revision of the contract with the Botanical Garden tramway company.

—The Samehama company has protested against the fines imposed upon it by the state government of São Paulo and has asked for the settlement of the question by arbitration.

—The secretary of agriculture of the state of São Paulo has imposed a fine of 1,000 on the Surochiba e Itamaraty railway for irregularities in the transportation of merchandise.

—According to the *Jornal do Brazil* a foreign bank has instructed a lawyer to bring a suit against a Brazilian railway and to apply for the judicial liquidation of the respective company.

—We see that the Jardim Botânico shares are rapidly improving under the renewed prospects of a revision of contract. If the company would ask a little less, perhaps the measure would go through more easily.

—On Thursday an electric train that was descending Rua do Cosme V-lha became unmanageable. Two women that were in the vehicle were so much frightened that they leaped from it, one of them being killed and the other dangerously wounded.

—Contrary to our impression the second vote, which was almost unanimous of the municipal council, on the revision of the São Chicoiá tramway contract, settles that question without sending it to the senate. The resolution is passed over the prefect's veto.

—The shipments of merchandise to the interior from the central, S. Dingo and Cambaia stations of the Central railway in the month of September amounted to 39,355,863 kilos and the receipts from the interior at the same stations were 23,472,650 kilos, including 11,625,790 kilos of coffee.

—A contract was signed at the Brazilian consulate in Paris on the 14th inst. between Dr. Muniz Freire and the Dyle et Bieulin Co., preliminary to the construction of a company for the completion of the Sul do Espírito Santo railway. The completed works will be taken over at a valuation of 13,500,000 francs, and the company obliges itself to complete the road and provide funds for the same to an aggregate not to exceed twelve millions of francs.

—It is said that the proposed railway across South America is at length seriously contemplated, and that the Republics of Brazil, Chile, Peru, and Bolivia have entered into an agreement for the construction of an international line that shall run from Rio de Janeiro and through the cordillera by means of a tunnel to the Pacific Ocean. —*Financial News*, Sept. 20. Possibly this may be true, but we know nothing of it here. The scheme is at present a visionary one, and will not be practically possible for many years to come. Such a line could not compete with ocean traffic, and its very traffic for years to come would hardly pay fuel account.

—At the approaching general meeting the directors of the São Paulo (Brazilian) Railway will recommend the payment of the following dividends for the half-year ended June 30 last:—On the preference shares at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, less income tax; on the ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax; on the new ordinary shares at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum on the amounts from time to time paid up, free of income-tax. The amount carried forward, after providing for income-tax, will be the sum of £34,200 subject to audit. —*Financial News*, Sept. 23.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The British gunboat "Swallow" arrived at Buenos Aires, from Pernambuco, on the 16th inst.

—There promises to be a fairly good display of foreign naval vessels in this bay on the 15th prox.

—It is announced that the German cruisers "Nixe" and "Sophile" are expected to arrive here on the 26th inst.

—The ironclad *Aquidaban* arrived at Bahia on the 10th inst. and the cruiser *Benjamin Constant* on the 15th.

—The American ironclad "Oregon" is expected to arrive here before the 15th November, on her way to the Pacific.

—The passengers who arrived in Rio on 12th inst. by the P. S. Navigation Co's liner *Orellana* were the following: Mr. George Raikin, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Gomes.

—In the port of Pará on the 16th inst. the steamer *Cidade de Garupá*, which was lying at the wharf for the purpose of taking cargo, sprang a leak and went down. It belonged to Messrs. Marques, Braga & Co. and was insured for 150,000 francs.

—In the wreck of the lugger *Brazil*, mentioned in our last issue, the captain, mate, two seamen and a passenger had their lives. The vessel was broken into three pieces and was, of course, totally lost with the cargo of salt with which it was laden.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 13th inst. by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's liner *Orellana*, were the following: For Buenos Aires: Mr. James Alves Lima, Mr. C. D. Chamberlain, Mr. J. D. Roberts, Mr. P. J. S. Sherer, Dr. and Mrs. O. E. de Souza Acañt, Dr. Julio Meyer and Mr. E. Mercier.

—The two remaining vessels of the British squadron on this coast, the "Flora" and "Beagle," arrived in port yesterday morning. We do not yet know how long they will stay, but it is hoped that it will be long enough to renew old acquaintances. The "Basilisk" and "Swallow" have both gone south.

—It is expected that the following Brazilian naval vessels will take part in a review in this port on the 15th prox.:—Franchés, Ruchuelo, and Aquilhuay; cruisers, Almirante Barroso, Almirante Tamandaré (if completed), Benjamim Constant, Tiradentes, Onizete de Novembro, Príncipe de Marçó, and Andrada; torpedo-cruisers, Tupy and Tymbira, and a fleet of torpedo-boats and transports. Only that its double old, nondescript, the "Netheroy," will be lacking.

—The passengers leaving Rio by the P. S. N. Co's liner *Orellana* on the 12th inst. were: For Liverpool: Mr. R. Kroner, Dr. A. W. Sheldon, and Mr. T. A. Down. For La Pallice: Mr. and Mrs. Diamanti and family. For Lisbon: Mr. Antonio Fatoza. For Bahia: Rev. F. M. Terlizzi, Mr. Alvaro de Souza, Mr. A. Berk, Dr. Luciano Bonquet, Dr. F. da Rocha Lima, Mr. Mariano Almos, and Mrs. Marie Lopes. For Pernambuco: Dr. V. Paula Ramos, Mr. Carlos Leal and Mrs. E. Kroner.

—The passengers who find at Rio from the Pacific Steam Navigation Co's liner *Orellana* on the 12th inst. were:—Mrs. Sandhouse and child, Mrs. and Mrs. J. R. Biscoe and infant, Mr. F. Tracey, Mrs. George Roderick, Mr. John J. Reay, Mr. Alvaro Reis, Mr. V. Barros, Mr. Henrique de Carvalho Kendall, Mr. José de Souza Saphir, Dr. Guido Gomes de Souza, Mr. Antonio Balier, Dr. José Mariano Carneiro de Cunha, Mr. Belmiro Gonçalves, Mr. Joaquim Pires, Mr. J. A. G. Pires, Dr. Gustavo Dutra and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Moreno, Mr. H. W. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Jenni. Gonçalves and wife.

—The notorious *Greyhound* case in Buenos Aires was brought to the notice of the foreign police by the secretary of the Merchant Service Guild in Liverpool as noted last week, but in the reply vouchsafed by the Marquis of Salazar no definite satisfaction is given.

—It appears from our Buenos Aires exchanges that the seven men who are still imprisoned cannot get their case settled owing to the illness of two federal judges competent to try the case. We still are of our first opinion that if the matter were brought before Parliament by questions from the members for Liverpool or others, the effect would be beneficial in accelerating legal procedure in Argentina and preventing a recurrence of a similar scandal. And we further believe that the British government should now demand damage for false imprisonment in behalf of these unjustly imprisoned men.

LOCAL NOTES

—The bacteriological laboratory of the Directorate of Saúde has reported unfavorably on Dr. Smarell's yellow fever serum.

—One of the persons suspected of having robbed a commercial traveller of diamonds on board the steamer *Olinda* has been arrested.

—Several midshipmen of the cruiser *Benjamin Constant*, suffering from beriberi, arrived in this city on Friday on board the steamer *Olinda*.

—Marshal Conrado Jarche de Niemeyer, one of the most respected officers in the army, has been placed on the retired list, at his own request.

—Two bodies were recovered from the hyv on the 14th, one of which was recognized. The other had been in the water for a longer period and was not recognizable.

—The dock master was placed under arrest on the 14th by the inspector of the marine arsenal for the theft of stores. He was caught red-handed with paints to a value of about \$50.

—The government commission nominated to visit the Amazon disputed territory, left for Pará yesterday, from which port they will proceed to Carimã on the gunboat *Guarany* to meet the French commission.

—During the nine months ended on the 31st inst. there were issued at Bello Horizonte 120 building permits, of which 121 were for urban and 206 for suburban buildings. There are said to be 150 empty buildings in the town at present.

—The trial of Docteurino Martyr, Moreira, Teixeira Franço, Ezequiel da Rocha, Velloso and Umbellino Pacheco, accused of plotting against the life of President Prudente de Moraes and of being responsible for the murder of Marshal Bittencourt, has been fixed for the 24th inst. and will be held, it is stated, at Itamaraty palace.

—Before the supreme military court was commenced on Friday the reading of the documents relating to the military men who are accused of having plotted against the life of President Prudente de Moraes and who, acquitted by court-martial is still subject to the approval of the aforesaid court. To-morrow the reading of these documents, of which there are 900 manuscript pages, will be resumed.

—We regret to note the death on the 16th inst. of Dr. Eleanor d'Authier Leuzinger, widow of the late Georges Leuzinger, founder of the widely known house of G. Leuzinger & Filhos, printers and stationers of this city. She was highly esteemed in this city and had lived to see the small printing office in which, like a good wife, she had assisted her husband many years ago, develop into one of the largest and best known in Brazil.

—We regret to hear that an epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Meyer and in the district between that station and Cascahum. It is also reported that considerable fever exists in the same district. There must be serious negligence among the sanitary inspectors to permit these diseases to develop into epidemics in the suburbs, where the sanitary conditions ought to be much better than in the crowded districts of the city.

—The members of the Laranjeiras Club will be pleased to hear that the letter of thanks addressed to the hon. secretary by Mr. V. H. T. Weekes on behalf of the officers of H. M. S. *Redoubant*, and published in these columns on the 10th Aug. last, has been largely copied in the English naval papers to hand by the last mail. *The Haverhill Telegraph* says in this connection that "Englishmen abroad are even more English than Englishmen at home."

—We see by the last number of *The Church Echo*, that Mr. J. T. Maury has been appointed to its secretaryship in place of Mr. W. G. White who has resigned. It is an open secret that Mr. Maury is the writer of those exceedingly interesting articles which have been appearing in the pages of our contemporary for some time on insects, birds and plants, and if Mr. Maury be as good a secretary as he is a writer, a naturalist and an athlete, we have to congratulate *The Church Echo* on its new official.

—On 1st Tuesday a committee of the Instituto do Ordem dos Advogados called on President Prudente de Moraes and presented him a vigorous written protest against the criminal conduct of police authorities who arbitrarily prevent lawyers from performing their professional duties. Who does the association not take steps for causing these authorities to be prosecuted? One of the principal causes of the present wretched condition of the country is the prevailing impression that persons who hold official positions can break the law with impunity.

—A commercial traveller who arrived here last Friday on board the steamer *Olinda* from Bahia complained in the police that he had been robbed of diamonds valued at 15,000 and 20,000. Three men who went on board on the arrival of the steamer and who are described as well-known thieves, are suspected of having stolen the diamonds. According to the *Gazeta de Notícias* the police placed at the disposal of the commercial traveller a detective who, after obtaining from him 200 and saying that he was going to Cascahum to arrest the thieves, left him and failed to reappear.

—We see by an advertisement in the *formal da Commercio* that the annual meeting of subscribers to the Strangers' Hospital will be held at the City Club on Friday next, 21st inst., at 3 p. m. The regular business will be the consideration of the reports and accounts for the year 1897-98 and the election of directors. The retiring directors are Messrs. Benest, Markland, Purchas and Tucker, and two vacancies (Messrs. Mickelton and others) are to be filled. It remains to be noted that the secretary has neglected to send *The Rio News* a notice of the meeting, although it is well known that the hospital has never yet had a better friend than the editor of this paper.

—We were highly gratified to receive last week a well taken and well printed set of three photographs of the two teams that played in the match between the state of Rio and the state of São Paulo at the S. Domingos ground a few weeks back, and of the ground also with Jackson at the wheel and Mr. Maule umpiring. As this latter view is a full one of the grounds with the pavilion as the view point, it is hard to decipher any of the other players with the naked eye, and these we only make out by their figures. The two teams in separate photos are admirably well done, and will all stand out clearly and characteristically, we fancy that the Rio team picture is the most effective from an artistic point of view, as Captain's blazer at the back gives light and shade to the whole group. Our kind friend who has supplied us with these photos evidently wished to remain unknown, but we can make a shrewd guess as to who he is. He will, however, be pleased to know that we intend to have them mounted and framed for our office. We greatly regret that there are no adequate means of reproducing these photos in Rio to present copies of them as a supplement to this paper, as we should have liked many more readers in South America, Europe and the United States to see how sturdy are the cricketers we have in Brazil. But a time will come, in the way, we saw several amateur photographers taking photos at the annual sports. A nod is as good as a wink, etc.

MILE MARLITT'S CONCERT

We first had the pleasure of hearing Mile Elizabeth John Marlitt's magnificent voice at the American Episcopal Church in August last when we were assisted in our praise. We did not then know that the lady was a professional singer and had we then an opportunity of gauging how vast was the register of her melodious notes. The opportunity however

Oct.	10	Buenos Aires Fr s/c Portugal	100	100
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Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- October 17th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds				Nominal Value	Last Quotation	
390,438,800\$ 104,987,200	262,137,500\$ 104,550,000	Stock 5% currency (apotec).....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	82 000-- 80\$ 000		
		Bonds of 1895.....			1,000	82 000-- 80\$ 000		
	121,655,000	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,030 000-- 1,032 100		
119,500	119,500	Bonds, 4%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,040 000--		
30,000,000	11,850,000	Gold Loan, 1885, 6%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,540 000-- 1,700 000		
51,885,000	21,679,000	do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,320 000-- 1,360 000		
109,654,000	18,530,000	do do 1889, 4 1/2%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	1,320 000-- 1,360 000		
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	720 000--		
11,709,000	11,709,000	do do 1890, 5%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	850 000--		
65,000,000	4,338,700	do do 1890, 5%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	450 000--		
600,000	600,000	do do 1890, 5%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	420 000--		
10,000,000	2,513,700	do do 1890, 5%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	154 000-- 151 000		
25,000,000	400,000	do do 1890, 5%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	185 000--		
5,000,000	400,000	do do 1890, 5%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	200		
500,000	400,000	do do 1890, 5%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	200		
400,000	400,000	do do 1890, 5%.....			1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	200		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	99,990	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$ 000, July 1898	212 000--
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200\$	Commercio.....	200\$	3,370,000	8 1/2, Aug. 1898	212 000--
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Construtor do Brazil.....	60	1,648,000	3\$ 000, Aug. 1892	9 500-- 10 000
10,000,000	50,000	77,766 1/2	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	1,740,000	24\$ 000, Jan. 1898	10 000--
8,000,000	40,000	25,000	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	893,079	12 1/2, July 1892	85 000--
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Funcionarios Publicos.....	200	700,000	— July 1898	25 000--
750,000	15,000	15,000	50	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	50	62,510	25\$ 000, ditto 1898	100 000--
8,000,000	40,000	40,000	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	212,800	4\$ 000, ditto 1898	100 000--
10,807,500	54,038	54,038	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	36,308	4\$ 000, ditto 1898	100 000--
2,500,000	25,000	25,000	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,543,800	18\$ 000, ditto 1898	100 000--
108,040,500	540,211	540,211	all	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	200	344,300	6 1/2, ditto 1898	90 000--
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	344,300	ditto 1898	12 000--
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Real e Hypothecario.....	200	1,485,643	9 1/2, ditto 1898	250 000--
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	1,485,643	9 1/2, ditto 1898	114 000--
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	2,185,306	11 1/2, July 1898	—
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	6,000,000	12 1/2, July 1898	—
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	221,130	12 1/2, July 1898	—
7,500,000	37,500	37,500	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,065,703	10 1/2, ditto 1898	125,000--
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	do 2nd series.....	200	1,065,703	ditto 1898	125 000--
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Lavouras e S. Paulo.....	200	600,000	12 1/2, July 1898	145 000--
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	12 1/2, July 1898	135 000--
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	1,000,000	7\$ 000, Jan. 1898	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	629,855	9 1/2, July 1898	—
—	—	—	—	do do 2nd series.....	200	629,855	ditto 1898	—
—	—	—	—	do do 2nd series.....	200	629,855	ditto 1898	—
—	—	—	—	do do 2nd series.....	200	629,855	ditto 1898	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	—	4 500-- 5 000
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100	26,675	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	100	do do.....	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Machado e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
61,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Muzam Binio.....	100	60,000	—	—
—	—	—	—	do do 2nd series.....	100	—	—	—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,091,489	int. Sept. 93	20 100--
—	—	—	—	do do.....	200	—	—	2,000--
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. '11	—
20,000,000	350,000	all	200	do do.....	200	—	6 1/2, June, '92	—
1,000,000	5,000	5,000	200	União Mercantil de Minas.....	200	1,385,541	—	11 000--
40,000,000	210,000	all	200	União Valenciana.....	200	35,710	18\$ 000, Feb. '96	4 000--
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	União Valenciana.....	200	35,710	18\$ 000, Feb. '96	4 750--
—	—	—	—	União Valenciana.....	200	35,710	18\$ 000, Feb. '96	4 750--
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	100\$	—	—	80 000--
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	163,989	—	—
700,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	5,447	14\$ 000, July '01	128 000--
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jaram Botanical.....	200	490,208	1 1/2, July '08	134 100--
12,000,000	60,000	39,360	200	S. Christovao.....	200	108,808	8 000, July '01	184 000--
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel.....	100	28,147	5 000, Aug. '98	120 000--
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Reparação Maritima.....	200\$	750,000\$	8 000, Sept. '97	104 000--
28,000,000	140,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	5 000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	—
575,400	3,307	all	200	S. João de Barra e Campos.....	200	59,598	10 000, Aug. '98	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	S. Paulo.....	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alfama.....	200\$	854,613\$	10\$ 000, Aug. '98	182 000--
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	104,654	7 000, Aug. '98	120 000--
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (milling).....	200	30,171	10 000, July '98	230 000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10 000, July '98	140 000--
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Caracas.....	200	25,523	— Aug. '98	160 000--
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	248,308	10 000, Aug. '98	150 000--
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	5,098	— July '98	145 000--
500,000	2,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	154,093	20 000, Jan. '98	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12 000, July '98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	77,401	10 000, July '98	44 000--
800,000	4,000	all	200	Miguel.....	200	5,093	— Aug. '98	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manufactura Fluminense.....	200	20,206	10 000, Aug. '98	210 000--
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	474,202	5 000, Mar. '96	20 000--
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	116,068	15 000, Sept. '97	230 000--
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	32,354	— July '98	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	S. Felix.....	200	—	— July '98	—
250,000	1,250	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	—	— July '98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	—	— July '98	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	32,038	10 000, July '98	200 000--
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,145,044	20 1/2, Aug. '97	150 000--
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,618\$	15\$ 000, July '97	50 000--
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	300,000	15 000, July '97	350 000--
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Bonifica.....	200	35,554	1 500, July '98	—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confiança.....	200	200,000	10 000, July '98	30 000--
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Garantia.....	200	43,868	7 000, Jan. '98	100 000--
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Gerai.....	200	400,000	10 000, July '98	100 000--
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Industria.....	200	14,035	— July '98	35 000--
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Presidente.....	200	300,000	13 000, July '98	47 000--
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	126,638	1 500, July '98	13 000--
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Par	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200\$	—	—	—
100,000	1,000	all	200	Carros Taterall Morena.....	200	38,700\$	15\$ 000, July '97	—
1,300,000	6,500	all	200	Carmagena Fluminense.....	200	51,228	6 000, Jan. '98	28 000--
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	— Mar. '98	200 000--
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	—	—
23,500,000	117,500	all	200	Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	200	2,095,472	8 000, Jan. '98	280 000--
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas do Brazil.....	200	40,079	15\$ 000, Sept. '97	23 000--
2,000,000	10,000	9,900	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. '98	1 350--
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	do Fuzil (newspaper).....	200	1,015,181	13 000, Feb. '98	120 000--
3,547,950	17,739	all	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	200	200,000	9 1/2, Aug. '98	54 000--
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Mate Laranjeira (Paraguay tea).....	200	32,310	— July '98	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Minhos Fluminense (flour mill).....	200	871,661	5 000, Feb. '97	21 000--
9,417,800	47,089	all	200	Sacramento do Rio de Janeiro.....	200	400,000	6 000, Aug. '98	160 000--
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	200	56,441	— July '98	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200					

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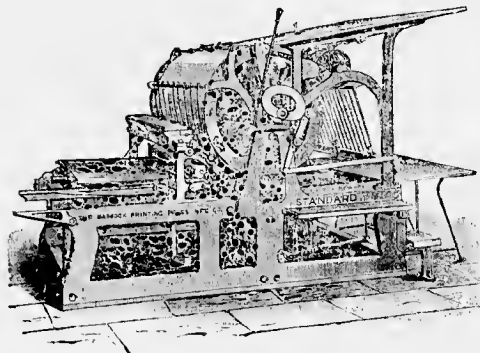
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1898		
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" 18	Ebro	Santos, Montevideo & Buenos Ayres.
" 18	Magenta	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres

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